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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THRU : Chief, Reports Division, ORR
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IP-21.9.3, Extent and Effects of 1952 Crop Failures in Eastern Europe

1. This Branch in an attempt to fulfill OCI requirements on the above subject, has made an effort to skim the surface of the incomplete M/AG project 21.9.1. The attached rough draft deals primarily with generalities of the Eastern European food situation as an aggregate--no attempt has been made to analyse the specifics.

2. M/AG's 21.9.1 project will give much fuller treatment to the entire food supply situation in each individual Satellite. It is suggested that OCI be sent an advance copy of 21.9.1 when it leaves M/AG at the end of the second quarter. Also, commodity studies forthcoming this quarter will give a more detailed analysis of individual commodities--their production and utilization.

3. In reference to OCI's memorandum of 16 January 1953, their request has been answered with exception of 4b. M/AG does not have complete 1953 trade agreements for the Eastern European Satellites. Satellite trade agreements with Russia and China merely mention commodities and not actual quantities. A study of the EE/USSR agricultural commodity trade is continuing in M/AG.

4. The Food and Agriculture Branch will be available to offer any assistance to OCI that may be desired on agricultural problems within the Soviet Bloc. It is hoped that the pressure of work in the future will permit a more expeditious handling of OCI requests.

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10 April 1953

EXTENT AND EFFECTS OF 1952 CROP FAILURES IN EASTERN EUROPE*I. 1952 Crop Production.**

Unfavorable weather conditions throughout the greater part of Eastern Europe during the 1951-52 growing season significantly reduced the yields of corn, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, and, to a lesser extent, wheat and rye crops. A prolonged drought which occurred over most of the area during July and August substantially reduced yields of corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and late-planted vegetables. Previously, a drought in the autumn of 1951 had delayed sowing and germination of winter-sown grains (wheat and rye), and an unseasonable frost in mid-May 1952 damaged spring vegetables and retarded grains. Corn was actually killed by the frost in some areas and was replanted, provided seed was available. Sugar beet and, even more so, potato yields were further reduced, following the mid-summer drought when early freezing temperatures and snow caught these crops in the ground or in open storage in the area from Hungary north to Poland.

In 1952, total grain production in Eastern Europe has been estimated at only 83 percent of 1951. In southeastern Europe, however, total grain production was much less than in the northern area (Poland, GDR, and Czechoslovakia) because of the 40- to 50-percent reduction in the production of corn. Sugar, potatoes, and vegetable oil production for 1952 is estimated at 65 percent, 84 percent, and 75 percent of 1951, respectively. The only commodities showing an increase in production over 1951 are meat and animal fats. This is because of the excessive slaughtering of livestock, which is thought to have taken place in most of the Satellites as a result of the shortfall in the production of fodder and forage crops.

II. Food Supplies Available For Consumption.

In both the prewar and postwar periods, when drought has not occurred, the Eastern European Satellites, with few exceptions, have produced enough food products to be self-sufficient. During the postwar period, however, although production of agricultural commodities is less than prewar and the populations are greater, the Communist regimes have attempted to export food commodities in order to finance their grandiose industrialization programs. This has had the affect of reducing both the total per capita caloric intake and the quality of the diet, which was below Western standards in the prewar period.

* Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania.

** See Table 1, p.6, below, for production of selected commodities by individual Eastern European Satellites.

Tables 3 through 10* show the total gross supply of food available for consumption purposes, which is the result obtained by deducting nonfood uses from the total supply. The remainder, or net supply, is, therefore, the base from which per capita availability can be ascertained. With the exception of meat, gross food availabilities for 1952-53 are less for all categories of food as compared with 1951-52, and even for meat they are less in comparison with prewar. The increased availability of meat in 1952-53 is a direct result of excessive slaughtering. The possibility, however, does exist that the Satellites may export and/or stockpile additional quantities of meat with a resultant decrease in the amount available for human consumption.

III. Per Capita Food Availability.

With few country exceptions (see Tables 3 through 10), per capita availability of foods considered shows a decline in 1951-52 and 1952-53 from prewar, with the exception of grains and potatoes. As a means of attempting to compare total food intake, calories have been used as a common unit of measurement. This only shows total calories and not the ratio of food composing the diet. Generally speaking (see Tables 3 through 10), the postwar per capita consumption of meat, animal fats, vegetable oils, and milk (not shown) have decreased as compared with prewar, while the per capita consumption of grain and, in some countries, potatoes have increased. As a result the diet is now made up of a higher percentage of starchy foods instead of high energy producing foods which are more desirable for industrial workers.

The 1952-53 food situation is one of the worst that the Communist regimes have had to face since the immediate postwar years. Over-all per capita consumption, as seen in Table 2,** indicates decreased in the 1952-53 caloric intake as compared with 1951-52 from 4 percent in Poland to 24 percent in Rumania.*** It is dangerous to take these statistics at face value; they only show average per capita availabilities with no indication of breakdown between self suppliers and non-self suppliers. Also, with specific reference to Hungary, the assumption was made that exports of bread grains would be curtailed and placed into consumption channels to alleviate partially the deficit supply of other commodities. Therefore, the total average caloric picture shows only a slight drop. The composition of the diet, however, has changed. The major grain shortage in Hungary is in feed grains, a shortage which will adversely affect livestock numbers.

* Pp. 8-15, below.

** P. 7, below.

*** The percentage decrease would actually be greater if vegetables, eggs, cheese, and pulses had been considered. They normally amount to 10 percent of the caloric intake, but in 1952-53 they would be significantly less.

Food shortages will show among the industrial workers first.* Despite elaborate procurement and marketing systems set up by the Communist regimes to supply the industrial workers, they have not been able to obtain the desired quantities of food from the peasants even during years of more normal production, such as 1951-52. This has caused shortages of commodities such as meat, fats, and vegetable oils among the working classes. In addition, the governments dependent upon agricultural exports to finance their industrialization programs have exported food commodities at the expense of the workers, who have had to make the sacrifice. The land reform in Eastern Europe broke up the large estates, which were the major source of surplus agricultural commodities for the cities and not the small landowners upon whom they are now dependent. Collectives and State farms are supposed to take up the slack, but, as of 1953, they are not in a position to supply the greater percentage of the urban requirements.

IV. Probable Effects of the 1952 Shortfall in Agricultural Production.

A. Foreign Trade.

Southeast Europe has depended upon the export of grain, meat, oilseeds, tobacco, and other agricultural commodities to finance their industrialization programs as called for in the various country plans. The lack of these commodities in sufficient quantities will seriously hinder their industrialization program. Hungary has admitted that, as a result of the drought, she has been forced to reduce the 1953 industrial goals. Should forced exports take place, then the populations will suffer accordingly.

In the northern area of the Eastern Europe, Poland normally exports or has available 400 thousand to 500 thousand tons of grain, 300 thousand tons of sugar, and 30 thousand to 50 thousand tons of meat, while in 1952-53 there will only be an estimated 180 thousand tons of grain available and 180 thousand tons of sugar. East Germany and Czechoslovakia are the least dependent upon agricultural commodities to supply their foreign exchange; however, sugar is normally exported in sizable quantities (300 thousand to 400 thousand tons). The 1952-53 export availability has decreased to where there are probably only 180 thousand tons of sugar available from each country.

B. Industrial Production.

The low per capita caloric intake during 1952-53 may seriously affect the labor productivity. The high cost of food and the unavailability of high energy

* Peasants living in the normally deficit areas of the Satellites will probably be on a near starvation diet level (particularly in Albania, Hungary, and Rumania), since it is unlikely that the governments will have sufficient supplies to supply these areas as well as industrial centers which receive top priority.

foods will increase the discontent of the workers. Production plans have not been fulfilled in the past, and this will continue as norms are increased and as the workers' diet deteriorates. The discontent in Poland and Czechoslovakia has resulted in minor strikes, and in other Satellites much grumbling occurs among the working classes. Improving the diet of the industrial worker will be one of the major problems facing the Satellite governments during the next few years. No relief appears to be in sight.

C. Stockpiling Program.

Although little is known about agricultural commodity stockpiling programs in Eastern Europe, it is known that East Germany presently has one in operation, and it is suspected that several other Satellites also have a form of stockpiling program. The drought will or should affect the quantities of food that will be available for stockpiling purposes in 1953. It is probable that some of the countries may be forced to draw upon some of their stocks for the 1952-53 consumption year and temporarily discontinue the stockpiling program. It has been reported, however, that grains, meat, and sugar will again be stockpiled* this year in East Germany, and sugar in Czechoslovakia.

D. Collectivization.

It is believed that the drought has had only a temporary affect of slowing down the drive to socialize new farms to one of consolidating previous gains, with the exception of Poland and East Germany. The drive to collectivize will be as much alive in the next few months as ever, but the intensification of the rate of collectivization may be somewhat less than in 1952 for Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The ability of the Satellites to mechanize will be a significant economic factor in determining future rates of collectivization. The drought has had the effect of reducing the ability of the government to finance imports and to manufacture of tractors and complementary equipment.

V. Food Export Potential of the USSR and China for 1952-53.

In 1952 the USSR and China both had normal or slightly above normal crop production for major food commodities. As shown in Table 11,** the Soviet production of all crops in 1952 was larger than in 1951 and for some commodities approached prewar levels. China's production (see Table 12***) of grains and potatoes was larger than in 1951, and potato production was larger than in prewar. There are

* Strategic or military reserves.

** P. 16, below.

*** P. 17, below.

no statistics available on the exact amount of food that might possibly be made available for export to Eastern Europe from China. It is believed, however, that edible vegetable oilseeds and some grain could be exported to Eastern Europe, provided that the USSR does not demand them.

According to Table 11,* the USSR would have sufficient quantities of grain and possibly of meat to relieve the food situation and livestock feed shortage in Eastern European countries. There has been, however, no reliable information indicating that the USSR has any intention of shipping over and above the normal amounts of grain and meat exported to Eastern Europe.** It is not believed that the USSR will give grant-in-aid to Eastern European countries. The probability does exist that the USSR may loan grain or other foodstuff to some of the Satellites as she did to Bulgaria in 1949. This grain was to have been repaid from the following year's harvest. To date there has been no reliable information on this form of help from the USSR to its Satellites.

* P. 16, below.

** Czechoslovakia and East Germany claim to have each received in 1951 approximately 800,000 metric tons of grain from the USSR.

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Table 1

Eastern European Satellites:
Production of Selected Commodities
Prewar, 1951, and 1952 a/.

Country	Thousand Metric Tons								
	Bread Grains	Coarse Grains	Rice	Total Grains	Sugar (Refined)	Potatoes	Meat	Animal Fats	Vegetable Oils
<u>Prewar b/</u>									
Albania	44	144	1	189	0	2	13	2	3
Bulgaria	2,163	1,542	21	3,726	20	113	153	40	40
Czechoslovakia	3,127	2,649	0	5,776	584	10,102	393	146	11
East Germany	3,723	2,769	0	6,492	799	13,627	680	245	20
Hungary	3,228	3,293	0	6,521	102	2,166	387	158	12
Poland	9,228	5,156	0	14,384	792	37,498	280	370	30
Rumania	3,302	5,562	1	8,865	76	1,308	197	55	25
Total	24,815	21,115	23	45,953	2,373	64,816	2,103	1,016	141
<u>1951</u>									
Albania	93	180	3	276	5	4	9	1	5
Bulgaria	2,334	1,514	27	3,875	56	103	110	23	40
Czechoslovakia	2,670	2,362	0	5,032	718	6,528	351	123	16
East Germany	3,623	2,306	0	5,929	675	11,152	490	157	53
Hungary	3,272	3,489	40	6,801	309	1,632	179	72	83
Poland	7,930	3,438	0	11,368	768	27,200	801	299	54
Rumania	2,867	5,069	30	7,966	117	1,088	197	37	64
Total	22,789	18,358	100	41,247	2,648	47,707	2,137	712	315
<u>1952</u>									
Albania	74	112	3	189	4	3	9	1	3
Bulgaria	1,993	945	23	2,961	36	62	127	25	29
Czechoslovakia	2,547	2,251	0	4,798	391	4,506	540	121	13
East Germany	3,276	2,191	0	5,467	460	10,162	619	195	52
Hungary	2,604	2,142	40	4,786	177	982	246	80	39
Poland	7,361	3,903	0	11,264	591	23,660	659	251	50
Rumania	2,072	2,686	22	4,780	74	653	242	42	49
Total	19,927	14,230	88	34,245	1,733	40,028	2,442	715	235
<u>1952 as percent of 1951</u>									
Albania	79.6	62.2	100.0	68.5	80.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	60.0
Bulgaria	85.4	62.4	85.2	76.4	61.3	60.2	115.5	108.7	72.5
Czechoslovakia	95.4	95.3		95.3	54.5	69.0	153.8	98.4	81.3
East Germany	90.4	95.0		92.2	68.1	91.1	126.3	124.0	98.1
Hungary	79.6	61.4	100.0	70.4	57.3	60.2	137.4	111.1	47.0
Poland	92.8	113.5		99.1	76.9	87.0	82.3	83.9	92.6
Rumania	72.3	53.0	73.3	60.0	63.2	60.0	122.8	113.5	76.6
Total	87.4	77.5	88.0	83.0	65.4	83.9	114.3	100.4	74.6

a. Preliminary estimate.

b. Adjusted for postwar boundaries.

Sources: Taken from preliminary work that has been done on the following ORR, M/AG projects:
21.2.1, 21.4.1, 21.6.1, 21.7.1, 21.8.1

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Table 2

Average Daily Per Capita Caloric Intake a/
of Eastern European Satellites
Prewar, 1951-52, b/ and 1952-53 b/

Country	Calories			1952-53	
	Prewar	1951-52	1952-53 <u>c/</u>	As Percent of Prewar	As Percent of 1951-52
Albania	1,597 <u>d/</u>	1,624	1,440	90.2	88.7
Bulgaria	2,399 <u>d/</u>	2,326	2,203	91.8	94.7
Czechoslovakia	2,300 <u>d/</u>	2,364	2,124	92.3	89.8
East Germany	2,612 <u>e/</u>	2,081	1,917	73.4	92.1
Hungary	2,468 <u>d/</u>	2,367	2,257	91.5	95.4
Poland	2,572 <u>f/</u>	2,723	2,614	101.6	96.0
Rumania	2,523 <u>d/</u>	2,483	1,884	74.7	75.9

a. Composed of following commodities: grains, sugar, potatoes, meat, animal fats, and vegetable oils. These commodities normally account for 90-95% of total calories.

b. Preliminary estimates.

c. Reduced availabilities of milk, cheese, eggs, vegetables, and legumes probably account for less percentage of total calories consumed than in prewar or 1951-52.

d. 1933-37 average.

e. 1935-38 average.

f. 1934-38 average.

Source: Preliminary food balances from 21.9.1, ORR, H/AG project.

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Table 3

Albania: Gross Supply of Selected Commodities Available for Food
Extraction Rates, Total Net Supply, and Per Capita Supply
Pre-war Average, 1951-52, and 1952-53

Population:
Pre-war: 1,063,893
Jan. 1, 1952: 1,235,000
Jan. 1, 1953: 1,265,000

Thousand Metric Tons

	Gross Supply Available for Food			Extraction Rate (Percent)			Total Net Food Supply			Food Availability (Per Capita)					
	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	Food Supply (Kilograms per Year)			Food Supply (Calories per Day)		
Grains															
Bread Grains	39.9	64.6	96.1	90	90	90	35.9	58.1	86.5	33.8	47.0	68.4	323	450	656
Coarse Grains	114.8	136.5	83.6	85	85	85	97.6	116.0	71.1	91.7	93.9	56.2	912	934	559
Rice	3.4	2.6	2.6		65	65	3.4	1.7	1.7	3.2	1.4	2.3	32	14	13
Total Grains	158.1	203.7	182.3				136.9	175.8	159.3	128.7	142.3	125.9	1,267	1,398	1,228
Total Meat	12.5	8.8	8.9				12.5	8.8	8.9	11.7	7.3	7.0	41	26	26
Potatoes	1.1	2.2	0.6				1.1	2.2	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.5	2	3	1
Sugar (Refined)	5.0	5.5	4.3				5.0	5.3	4.3	4.7	4.3	3.7	50	46	36
Edible Fats and Oils															
Edible Vegetable Oils	8.3	6.8	6.8				8.3	6.8	6.8	8.3	5.5	5.6	108	133	133
Butter (Total)	1.4	0.9	0.9				1.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	27	14	14
Slaughter Fats	0.9	0.3	0.3				0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	19	4	4
Total Edible Fats and Oils	10.6	8.0	8.0				10.6	8.0	8.0	10.5	6.4	6.5	234	151	149

Table 4

Bulgaria: Gross Supply of Selected Commodities Available for Food
Extraction Rates, Total Net Supply, and Per Capita Supply
Prewar Average, 1951-52, and 1952-53

Population:
Prewar: 6,550,000
Jan. 1, 1952: 7,264,000
Jan. 1, 1953: 7,247,000

	Gross Supply Available for Food			Extraction Rate (Percent)			Total Net Food Supply			Food Availability (Per Capita)					
										Food Supply (Kilograms per Year)			Food Supply Calories per Day		
	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53
Grains															
Bread Grains	1,300.0	1,496.5	1,493.5	80	85	85	1,040.0	1,272.0	1,269.5	158.9	175.1	175.2	1,518	1,673	1,675
Coarse Grains	398.0	365.1	193.6	2/	2/	2/	330.0	254.0	159.6	50.3	35.0	21.6	491	344	211
Rice	9.0	17.3	20.4				9.0	17.3	20.4	1.4	2.4	2.8	14	24	28
Total Grains	3,007.0	1,818.9	1,707.5				2,419.0	1,543.3	1,449.5	369.5	212.5	199.6	2,023	2,041	1,914
Total Meat	148.0	110.0	127.0				148.0	110.0	127.0	22.6	15.1	17.5	119	83	96
Potatoes	67.0	71.6	23.0				67.0	71.6	23.0	10.2	9.9	3.2	20	19	6
Sugar (Refined)	24.0	24.0	30.8				24.0	24.0	30.8	3.7	3.3	4.3	39	35	46
Edible Fats and Oils															
Edible Vegetable Oils	22.0	27.3	20.8				22.0	27.3	20.8	3.4	3.8	2.9	82	92	70
Butter (Total)	11.0	9.0	9.0				11.0	9.0	9.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	35	25	24
Slaughter Fats	25.0	14.0	16.0				25.0	14.0	16.0	3.8	1.9	2.2	81	41	47
Total Edible Fats and Oils	58.0	50.3	45.8				58.0	50.3	45.8	8.9	6.9	6.3	198	158	141

a. Extraction rates for coarse grains: barley, 65; corn, 85; and other, 80.

Table 5

Czechoslovakia: Gross Supply of Selected Commodities Available for Food
Extraction Rates, Total Net Supply, and Per Capita Supply, Prewar
Average, 1951-52, and 1952-53

Population:
Prewar: 15,100,000
Jan 1, 1952: 12,802,000
Jan 1, 1953: 12,929,000

Thousand Metric Tons

	Gross Supply Available for Food			Extraction Rate (Percent)			Total Net Food Supply			Food Availability (Per Capita)					
	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	Food Supply (Kilograms per Year)			Food Supply (Calories per Day)		
Grains															
Breadgrains	2,529.0	2,160.4	2,020.1	a/	80	80	1,843.0	1,728.3	1,616.1	122.0	135.0	125.0	1,190	1,274	1,182
Coarse Grains	115.0	96.9	83.6	b/	b/	b/	78.0	66.5	58.2	5.2	5.2	4.5	51	49	45
Rice	60.0						60.0			4.0			40		
Total Grains	2,704.0	2,257.3	2,103.7				1,981.0	1,794.8	1,674.3	131.2	140.2	129.5	1,281	1,323	1,226
Total Meat	408.0	392.0	452.5				408.0	392.0	452.5	27.0	30.6	35.0	161	205	221
Potatoes	2,200.0	1,856.3	1,616.0				2,200.0	1,856.3	1,616.0	145.7	145.0	125.0	279	278	239
Sugar (Refined)	320.0	320.0	201.0				320.0	320.0	201.0	21.2	25.0	14.4	225	263	151
Edible Fats and Oils															
Edible Vegetable Oils	70.0	56.8	52.3				70.0	56.8	52.3	4.6	4.3	4.0	111	106	97
Butter (Total)	74.0	75.0	68.2				74.0	75.0	68.2	4.9	5.9	5.3	100	119	112
Slaughter Fats	96.0	43.0	48.1				96.0	43.0	48.1	6.3	3.3	3.7	135	70	78
Total Edible Fats and Oils	240.0	174.8	168.6				240.0	174.8	168.6	15.8	13.5	13.0	346	295	287

a. Extraction rates for breadgrains: wheat, 76.3 and rye, 70.

b. Extraction rates for coarse grains: barley, 60; oats, 60; corn, 80; and other, 70.

Table 6

East Germany: Gross Supply of Selected Commodities Available for Food
Extraction Rates, Total Net Supply, and Per Capita Supply, Prewar
Average, 1951-52 and 1952-53

Population
Prewar: 16,000,000
Jan 1, 1952: 18,500,000
Jan 1, 1953: 18,500,000

Thousand Metric Ton

	Gross Supply Available for Food			Extraction Rate (Percent)			Total Net Food Supply			Food Availability (Per Capita)					
	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	Food Supply (Kilograms per Year)			Food Supply (Calories per Day)		
Grains															
Bread Grains	2,205.0	2,350.5	2,350.5	75	85	85	1,654.0	1,998.0	1,998.0	103.4	108.0	108.0	1,016	1,021	1,021
Coarse Grains	45.0	394.1	394.1	65	a/	a/	30.0	246.2	246.2	1.9	13.3	13.3	19	137	137
Rice	40.0						40.0			2.5			25		
Total Grains	2,290.0	2,744.6	2,744.6				1,724.0	2,244.2	2,244.2	107.8	121.3	121.3	1,060	1,158	1,158
Total Meat	695.0	485.0	464.0				695.0	485.0	464.0	43.4	26.2	25.0	286	188	177
Potatoes	3,600.0	2,960.0	2,598.0				3,600.0	2,960.0	2,598.0	225.0	160.0	140.0	431	307	268
Sugar (Refined)	385.0	333.0	278.0				385.0	333.0	278.0	24.1	18.0	15.0	255	191	159
Edible Fats and Oils															
Edible Vegetable Oils	150.0	59.1	28.2				150.0	59.1	28.2	9.4	3.2	1.5	227	77	36
Butter (Total)	129.0	79.0	65.6				129.0	79.0	65.6	8.1	3.8	3.5	165	77	70
Slaughter Fats	141.0	85.0	44.4				141.0	85.0	44.4	8.8	4.6	2.4	188	98	51
Total Fats and Oils	420.0	223.1	138.2				420.0	223.1	138.2	26.3	11.6	7.4	580	252	157

a/ Extraction rates for coarse grains: barley, 65; oats, 60; miscellaneous, 85.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 7

Hungary: Gross Supply of Selected Commodities Available for Food
Extraction Rates, Total Net Supply, and Per Capita Supply,
Prewar Average, 1951-52 and 1952-53

Population
Prewar: 8,942,000
Jan 1, 1952: 9,311,000
Jan 1, 1953: 9,367,000

Thousand Metric Tons

	Gross Supply Available for Food			Extraction Rate (Percent)			Total Net Food Supply			Food Availability (Per Capita)					
	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	Food Supply (Kilograms per Year)			Food Supply (Calories per Day)		
Grains															
Bread Grains	1,846.0	1,804.0	1,796.2	75	80	85	1,385.0	1,443.2	1,526.8	154.9	155.0	163.0	1,527	1,476	1,555
Coarse Grains	65.0	77.4	55.8	a/	a/	a/	53.0	61.7	44.2	5.9	6.6	4.7	57	64	44
Rice	20.0	34.9	35.0				20.0	22.7	35.0	2.2	3.7	3.7	22	36	36
Total Grains	1,931.0	1,916.3	1,887.0				1,458.0	1,527.6	1,606.0	163.0	165.3	171.4	1,606	1,576	1,635
Total Meat	245.0	159.0	196.7				245.0	159.0	196.7	27.5	17.1	21.0	192	120	149
Potatoes	1,100.00	833.7	418.8				1,100.0	833.7	418.8	123.0	89.5	44.7	236	172	86
Sugar (Refined)	90.0	167.6	123.0				90.0	167.6	123.0	10.1	18.0	13.1	107	191	136
Edible Fats and Oils															
Edible Vegetable Oils	12.0	57.5	35.4				12.0	57.5	35.4	1.3	6.2	3.8	32	150	92
Butter (Total)	16.0	14.0	15.0				16.0	14.0	15.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	37	36	34
Slaughter Fats	108.0	48.0	65.0				108.0	48.0	65.0	12.1	5.2	5.9	258	122	125
Total Edible Fats and Oils	136.0	119.5	115.4				136.0	119.5	115.4	15.2	12.9	11.3	327	308	251

a/ Extraction rates for coarse grains: barley, 65; corn, 85; and other, 80 (for 1952-53, 85).

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Table 8

Poland: Gross Supply of Selected Commodities Available for Food
Extraction Rates, Total Net Supply, and Per Capita Supply,
Prewar Average, 1951-52, and 1952-53

Populations:
Prewar: 32,000,000
Jan. 1, 1952: 25,324,000
Jan. 1, 1953: 25,639,000

	Gross Supply Available for Food			Extraction Rate (Percent)			Total Net Food Supply			Food Availability (Per Capita)					
										Food Supply (Kilograms per Year)			Food Supply Calories per Day		
	1934-38	1951-52	1952-53	1934-38	1951-52	1952-53	1934-38	1951-52	1952-53	1934-38	1951-52	1952-53	1934-38	1951-52	1952-53
Grain															
Bread Grains	5,400.0	4,896.0	4,809.1	a/	75	80	4,205.0	3,672.0	3,847.3	131.4	145.0	150.0	1,271	1,470	1,411
Coarse Grains	570.0	438.0	558.0	b/	69	c/	360.0	302.0	398.0	11.3	12.0	15.5	104	109	144
Rice	45.0						45.0			1.4			14		
Total Grains	6,015.0	5,334.0	5,367.1				4,610.0	3,974.0	4,245.3	144.1	157.0	165.5	1,389	1,579	1,555
Total Meat	760.0	656.0	538.0				760.0	656.0	538.0	23.7	26.0	21.0	155	165	150
Potatoes	10,000.0	7,974.0	7,051.0				10,000.0	7,974.0	7,051.0	312.5	316.0	275.0	599	606	527
Sugar (Refined)	490.0	405.0	410.0				490.0	405.0	410.0	15.3	16.0	16.0	162	170	169
Edible Fats and Oils															
Edible Vegetable Oils	85.0	63.0	45.6				85.0	63.0	45.6	2.7	2.4	1.8	65	58	43
Butter (Total)	155.0	36.0	58.0				155.0	36.0	58.0	4.8	1.4	2.3	98	28	47
Slaughter Fats	155.0	141.0	148.0				155.0	141.0	148.0	4.8	5.6	5.8	103	119	124
Total Edible Fats and Oils	395.0	240.0	251.6				395.0	240.0	251.6	12.3	9.4	9.9	266	205	214

a. Extraction rates for bread grains: wheat, 75; and rye, 79.

b. Extraction rates for coarse grains: barley, 60; oats, 50; corn, 80; meslin, 75; and other, 70.

c. Extraction rates for coarse grains: barley, 70; oats, 60; and corn, 80.

Table 9

Romania: Gross Supply of Selected Commodities Available for Food
Extraction Rates, Total Net Supply, and Per Capita Supply,
Pre-war Average, 1951-52, and 1952-53

Population:
Pre-war: 15,200,000
Jan. 1, 1952: 16,198,000
Jan. 1, 1953: 16,287,000
Thousand Metric Tons

	Gross Supply Available for Food			Extraction Rate (Percent)			Total Net Food Supply			Food Availability (Per Capita)					
	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53	1933-37	1951-52	1952-53
Grain															
Bread Grains	1,655.0	1,720.4	1,474.7	a/	80	85	1,247.0	1,376.4	1,253.5	82.1	85.0	76.9	81.5	81.4	73.6
Coarse Grains	2,375.0	2,504.5	1,643.0	b/		9/	2,011.0	2,121.8	1,469.2	132.2	131.0	89.0	1,313	1,301	888
Rice	12.0	27.0	19.0				12.0	27.0	19.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	18	17	12
Total Grains	4,042.0	4,251.9	3,136.7				3,270.0	3,525.2	2,741.7	216.1	217.7	167.1	2,136	2,132	1,636
Total Meat	270.0	197.0	242.0				270.0	197.0	242.0	17.8	12.2	14.9	105	67	84
Potatoes	800.0	1,033.6	245.4				800.0	1,033.6	245.4	52.6	63.8	15.1	101	122	29
Sugar (Refined)	75.0	87.0	40.0				75.0	87.0	40.0	4.9	5.4	2.5	52	57	27
Edible Fats and Oils															
Edible Vegetable Oils	35.0	43.9	38.6				35.0	43.9	38.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	56	65	58
Butter (Total)	10.0	11.0	11.0				10.0	11.0	11.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	14	14	14
Slaughter Fats	35.0	26.0	31.0				35.0	26.0	31.0	2.3	1.6	1.9	49	34	41
Total Edible Fats and Oils	80.0	80.9	80.6				80.0	80.9	80.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	119	113	113

- a. Extraction rates for bread grains: wheat, 75; and rye, 80.
b. Extraction rates for coarse grains: barley, 65; corn, 85; and other, 80.
c. Extraction rates for coarse grains: barley, 65; corn, 90; and other, 80.

Table 10

Eastern Europe a/: Gross Supply of Selected Commodities Available for Food
Extraction Rates, Total Net Supply, and Per Capita
Prewar Average, 1951-52, and 1952-53

Population:
Prewar: 94,855,893
Jan. 1, 1952: 90,634,000
Jan. 1, 1953: 91,234,000

Thousand Metric Tons

	Gross Supply Available for Food			Extraction Rate (Percent) b/			Total Net Food Supply			Food Availability (Per Capita)					
	Prewar	1951-52	1952-53	Prewar	1951-52	1952-53	Prewar	1951-52	1952-53	Prewar	1951-52	1952-53	Prewar	1951-52	1952-53
Grain															
Bread Grains	14,974.9	14,492.4	14,040.2	76	80	83	11,409.9	11,548.0	11,597.7	120.3	127.4	127.1	1,151	1,208	1,205
Coarse Grains	3,682.8	3,952.5	3,011.7	80	80	81	2,959.6	3,168.2	2,446.5	31.2	34.9	26.8	305	341	261
Rice (Milled)	189.4	81.8	77.0				189.4	68.7	76.1	2.0	0.7	0.8	20	7	8
Total Grains	18,847.1	18,526.7	17,128.9				14,558.9	14,784.9	14,120.3	153.5	163.0	154.7	1,476	1,556	1,474
Total Meat	2,538.5	2,007.8	2,029.1				2,538.5	2,007.8	2,029.1	26.8	22.1	22.2	170	151	151
Potatoes	17,768.1	14,731.4	11,952.8				17,768.1	14,731.4	11,952.8	187.3	162.5	131.0	359	312	251
Sugar (Refined)	1,389.0	1,341.9	1,087.1				1,389.0	1,341.9	1,087.1	14.6	14.8	11.9	155	157	126
Edible Fats and Oils															
Edible Vegetable Oils	382.3	314.4	227.7				382.3	314.4	227.7	4.0	3.5	2.5	97	85	61
Butter (Total)	396.4	224.9	227.7				396.4	224.9	227.7	4.2	2.5	2.5	86	51	51
Slaughter Fats	560.9	357.3	352.8				560.9	357.3	352.8	5.9	3.9	3.8	126	83	81
Total Edible Fats and Oils	1,339.6	896.6	808.2				1,339.6	896.6	808.2	14.1	9.9	8.8	309	219	193

a. Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania.

b. Average extraction rate.

Table 11

USSR: Food Supplies Available for Consumption
1938-1939, 1951-52, and 1952-53
1938-39,

	Production			Stocks or Trade			Total Supply		
	1938-39	1951-52	1952-53	1938-39	1951-52	1952-53	1938-39	1951-52	1952-53
<u>Grain</u>									
Bread Grains	55,250	58,060	61,290	4,445	2,137	4,370	50,805	55,923	56,920
Coarse Grains	40,200	28,120	29,900	2,923	1,550	1,289	37,277	26,570	28,611
Rice	350	370	370	79			272	370	370
Total Grains	<u>95,800</u>	<u>86,550</u>	<u>91,560</u>	<u>7,447</u>	<u>3,687</u>	<u>5,659</u>	<u>88,353</u>	<u>82,863</u>	<u>85,901</u>
<u>Meat</u>									
Beef and Veal	1,497	1,430	1,470		115	140	1,497	1,315	1,330
Pork	1,614	1,160	1,280		115	140	1,614	1,045	1,140
Mutton and Goats	65	580	645	20	20		465	560	625
Total Meat	<u>3,576</u>	<u>3,170</u>	<u>3,395</u>		<u>250</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>3,576</u>	<u>2,920</u>	<u>3,095</u>
Potatoes	76,660	70,720	78,880				76,660	70,720	78,880
Sugar (Raw Value)	2,482.5	2,086.5	2,267		(imp)100	(imp)10	2,482.5	2,186.5	2,277
<u>Edible Fats and Oils</u>									
Edible Vegetable Oils	858	828	884	(imp) 30	(imp)30		858	858	914
Butter (Creamery)	250	364	386	35	50		250	329	336
Slaughter Fat	404	290	320	90	100		404	200	220
Whale Oil	13	35	35				3	35	35
Total Edible Fats and Oils	<u>1,515</u>	<u>1,517</u>	<u>1,625</u>		<u>95</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>1,515</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,505</u>
Edible Oilseeds	5,448	4,880	5,325	Negli- gible	(imp)600	(imp)400	5,448	5,480	5,725

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Table 12

China and Manchuria: Production of Selected Commodities
Prewar, 1951, and 1952

	Thousand Metric Tons		
	<u>Prewar</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
<u>Grain</u>			
Wheat	22,508	22,189	22,482
Other grains	41,068	39,636	41,680
Rice	50,725	45,131	47,726
Total	<u>114,291</u>	<u>106,956</u>	<u>111,888</u>
Potatoes	22,185	29,542	29,542
Sugar (Raw)	400	325	375
Oilseeds	18,199	16,161	16,161
<u>Meat</u>			
Beef and Veal	605	490	490
Buffalo	436	320	320
Pork	3,873	3,225	3,225
Mutton and Lamb	133	91	91
Goat	134	96	96
Total	<u>5,181</u>	<u>4,222</u>	<u>4,222</u>
<u>Fats and Oils</u>			
Vegetable Oils	1,650	1,605	1,590
Lard	1,031	846	846
Total	<u>2,681</u>	<u>2,451</u>	<u>2,436</u>

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